THE BILL NOT TAKEN UP YESTERDAY BECAUSE OF DEMOCRATIC APATHY.

Opposition to the Bill Increased by the Adoption of the Income Tax-That Proposition Also Handlespeed by the Resulting of the Administration-The Bill May be Crowded Through the House Substantially as Reparted Its Fate in the Senate in Donbt,

WARRINGTON, Jan. 3.—Democratic apathy and Democratic absenteeism defeated the plans of the party leaders in the House to-day, and compelled them to abandon their intention to take up the new Tariff bill. Before Congress adjourned for the holiday recess Chairman Wilson announced that he would move to-day that the House proceed with the considera-Committee, and the programme included a speech of explanation by Prof. Wilson, the author of the bill, and a statement of the opposition by Representative Burrows, a Republican member of the committee. The Republicans interfered with the programme, however, by insisting that if any party legislation was to be brought forward the Democrats must be responsible for it. So they demanded the presence of a Democratic quorum, which as usual, was not forthcom-ing and instead of calling up his bill Pref. Wilson adjourned the House. The absenteeism was due in some measure to Democratic epposition to the proposed tariff measure, and the roll call shows that nine Democratic members of the New York delegation aided by their absence the success of the Republicans. The absent New York Demcerats to-day were Mesers. Bartlett, Claney, Dunphy, Graham, Haines, Hendrix, Lockwood, Wagner, and Schermerhorn. Mr. Graham is detained at home by fliness and has not been here this session, and it is understood that Mr. Dunphy is also not well enough to attend the session. Mr. Haines was absent from the roll call only. not from Washington. He is in town, but was undoubtedly induced to refrain from voting by his bitter opposition to the Tariff bill as at present arranged.

Prof. Wilson and those Democrats who share his views on the tariff question profess to make light of the disarrangement of their plans today, and offer the excuse that members have not had time to return to Washington since New Year's Day. They know very well, however, that several Democrats besides Mr. Haines were in town, but would not take the trouble to vote with their party colleagues. They know further that the list of opponents of the new Tariff bill is growing so rapidly that if the measure is not rapidly crowded through the House under a cast-fron order from the Committee on Rules, it will either fail to pass or be so thoroughly amended that it will not he the Wilson bill at all by the time the voting stage upon it is reached. A score or more of the most influential Democrate in the House have openly expressed their bitter opposition to some of the most prominent features of the bill, and such old members as Gens. Oates and Wheeler of Alabama feel certain that unless the ill ifeeling within the party, caused by certain provisions of the bill, is smoothed over by means of a party caucus er some other method of reconciliation, a division will arise that will seriously handicap the party for the remainder of the session, if not injure it permanently.

The Democratic opposition to the bill was great enough before the action of the Committee on Ways and Means yesterday in agreeing upon a personal income tax. That determination has aroused the bitter antagonism of some of the most influential men in both Houses, and, strangely enough, it will be handicapped also by the hostility of the Administration. President Cloveland, it is well known, has all along been opposed to the individual income tax proposition, and when the Ways and Means Committee first began the preparation of the Tariff bill the President did not healtate to tell the Congressmen what he wanted and what he did not want. His views et he brown tax question were represented

nothesitate to tell the Congressmen what he wasted and what he did not want. His views on the income tax question were represented in the committee by the open and unwavering hestility of Congressman Bourke Cockran, and until a day or two ago it was the general coning that Mr. Cleveland would have his way, just as he has had always before. He made a mistake this time, however, for the Ways and Means Committee have acted contrary to his advice.

There is an interesting incident in connection with the vote in the committe, by which the income tax proposition was agreed to, which will illustrate how uncertain a Congressman is, and which further shows how fully the President has come to depend upon the advice and support of his Republican betretary of state. The majority in favor of the income tax among the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee was secured by the vote of Mr. Bynum of Indiana, and Mr. Bynum has been a persistent copponent of the income tax. At one time he was regarded as determined in his opposition to the tax upon personal incomes as was and is Bourke Cockran.

position to the tax upon personal incomes as was and is Bourke Cockran. A few days ago Mr. Bynum was in consultation for an hour with the Secretary of State. Mr. Gresham afterward asked a Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee:

How are you likely to come out with the proposition to tax personal incomes and when will you vote?

We shall probably vote to-day, and the question will doubtless be determined by the vote either of Bynum or of Turner," was the answer.

wote either of Bynum or of Turner," was the answer.

"You need have no fear as to Bynum," said Becretary Gresham. "He has just been with me for an hour, and he is very determined in his opposition to an income tax."

That proposition was agreed to by the committee within two days by Mr. Bynum's vote. Pessibly it would have been voted upon in the committee one day before it was but for the fact that Mr. Bynum had an attack of 'indigestion," which is prevented him from being present at the meeting of the committee at which it had been determined that the vote should be taken.

section." which prevented him from being present at the meeting of the committee at which it had been determined that the vote should be taken.

The result of the committee's action shows that the President must have been misled by somebody to state in his message at the opening of Congress that the Ways and Means Committee had arranged the income tax proposition by providing for a tax upon income derived from corporation investments, leaving the inference to be drawn that his wishes would be respected and the individual income tax proposition is very unpopular in Congress, and it is extremely doubtful whether this feature of the bill will be retained.

It looks now as it the House managers would be able to get the Wilson bill through that body without substantial amendment. There is very serious opposition to many of the schedules, but this opposition is unorganized and, therefore, ineffective. Democratic numbers do not hesitate to state quently wither objections to certain portions of the bill, and many of them announce that, but very few are as yet willing to admit that they will carry their objections to certain portions of the bill, some amendances will undoubtedly be adopted before the bill is put upon the passage, but the main features are likely to stand until the measure is staken up in the benate. What will happen then no one is at able to predict, but it is morally certain that some leading features of the oil will be eliminated. The measure is objectionable to many senarors on the Democratic side; in some eases lecause it is not a revenue bill at all, but simply a continuation of the discriminating system of the Mchinley law, and in others because the bemocratic side; in some eases lecause it is not a revenue bill at all, but small senares of the Ways and Means committee who layers of the Ways and Means committee who layers of the Ways and Means committee who layers of the ways and they

a may be extended over several nights. Mr. hesion says that the representatives from a coal and from ore regions will protest vignosity against the sholfilion of the duty on see articles, but that they will be apply eatisfied with the duty of forty has a top. He thinks, too, that a described effort will be made to abol-

ish the bounty on sugar and fix the duty at from one-half to three-quarters of a cent a pound on the raw product. The general income tax proposition, he says, finds considerable favor with the Democratic majority of the House, but an impression exists that the deficit in the evenues will be greater than the Ways and Means Committee anticipale, and that a larger revenue than is now anticipated will be necessary. If that be true, the difference must be made up from sugar.

WILSON ON THE INCOME TAX.

Equitable in Theory, He Slaye, but Distante-ful and Mard to Enforce. The North American Review for January contains a paper on the 'Income Tax," by the Hon. William L. Wilson, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, from which the fol-

lowing is an extract: "The place of the income rex in the English system has been stated by Mr. Noble in his 'National Finance' as follows: 'The enormous service which it has rendered in the liberation of trade from a multitude of enerous and oppressive burdens has been already reforred to. Its existence has rendered possible the great reform of our system of indirect fax-ation, which has been the foundation of our modern commercial progress. It has the transcendent merit over duties of customs and excise that it does not interfere with the processes of industry or the course of trade, and that the whole amount which it costs the taxpayer is devoted to the service of the State. It is at present, almost the only impost by means of which any substantial contribution is levied from the increasing wealth of the country; and its repeal without any effective substitute would aggravate the pressure of taxation upon those classes which are least able to bear the burden. It has its ine-

ure of taxation upon those classes which are least able to bear the burden. It has its inequalities, but they are by no means so flagrant and unjust as the inequalities of indirect taxation.

But despite these strong arguments in favor of an individual income tax, and the unquestionable equity of fits general theory, there are very grave counter reasons which rise up before a Legislature which seeks to embody it into our Federal tax system. Aside from the very natural objection of those who might have to pay such a tax, its administration is necessarily accompanied by some exasperating and some demoralizing incidents. Our people have so long and so generally been free from any public scrutiny into their personal incomes, and even from any personal contact with Federal tax collectors, that they resent the approach of either. Moreover, like the personal property tax, which is so universally evaded, personal income tax would easily lend itself to fraud, concealment, and perjury, and prove, as Mr. Mills said, a tax upon conscience. And, finally, in a country of the large geographical dimensions of the United States, it would be difficult to put into smooth and effective working order the necessary machinery for its thorough collection.

The North American Hereier also publishes a paper by ex-Speaker Reed on the Wilson Tariff bill. Mr. Reed says in part:

"Now that the bill is hefore us, what is to be said of it? Clearly it is not a bill for revenue only, since it reduces the revenue of the country probably seventy-five millions of dollars, so far as the usual Treasury calculations can furnish us any aid in determining what the loss will be. If there be any gain to be anticipated to be set off against this loss, it cannot come from increased importations, which will just so much diminish American protection and be so much taken away from American labor. The bill cannot claim the merit, if there be any, of free trade except such as comes to it from having selected and cut off from protection many industries which wer

Senator McPherson Wants the Duty on Su-

matra Tobacco Kept Up. HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 3.-H. S. Frye of Poquonock, President of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association, returned to-day from Washington, where he had an interview with Senator McPherson of New Jersey. Senator McPherson, who is a member of the Senate Finance Committee, promised Mr. Frye that he would vote and work against a reduction of duty on Sumatra tobacco, and would endeavor to influence his Democratic collegues to do likewise.

Farmers Condemn the Wilson Bill.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 3.—At a joint meeting of the eight industrial associations of the State, headed by delegates from the Agricultural

headed by delegates from the Agricultural Board, held here to-day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Where, it is proposed in the Wilson bill, new pending in Congress, To place on the free list inventy-nine of the finished products of the farm which are now protected by equitable duties; and.

Where, the same bill gives many manufacturers furly per cent. protection; now, therefore, be it is sent to the process and unjust discrimination against the farming interests manifested in that bill, and we call upon our Congressmen and Benaiers to oppose said measure.

A conv. of the recognitions will be forwarded. A copy of the resolutions will be forwarded to Washington.

A Mismanaged Building Association. Curcago, Jan. 3 .- At the instance of the present Board of Directors of the National Building. Loan and Investment Company an investigation into its affairs has been made. tigation into its affairs has been made. According to this report \$75,000 was loaned on worthless securities, and peculiar business methods generally prevailed among the former officers of the company, some of whom have resigned. Unless William Smith of Kansas City and Orin C. Kneale of Chicago mairs a satisfactory explanation to State Auditor Gore he will institute legal proceedings amainst them. The acciety was incorporated under the laws of lilinois in 1890 with a capital stock of \$10,000,000.

To Inquire Into Prof. Shortlidge's Sautty MEDIA, Pa., Jan. 3.-Friends of Prof. Swithin 3. Shortlidge, who shot and killed his wife on unday while insane from grip, have applied to Judge Clayton to appoint a Commission in Lunacy to examine into the man'simental condition. Yesterday he raved in his cell and tore at the hars of the doors continually.

Judge Clayton has appointed Dr. Jeffries, Dr. J. Forwood, and Capt. Isaac Johnson a Commission in Lunacy. The funeral of Mrs. Short-lidge was held to day from Christ Church, and the body was then taken to Brooklyn for interment.

terment. A Bishonored Proncher Surs for Dirorce. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Suit was brought in court have to-day by the Rev. Duncan Maccharge of desertion At a meeting of the Philadelphia Baptist Association MacGregor was tried recently upon charges of improper conduct with a young woman and expelied from the Baptist ministry. Immediately after the charges were brought against him Mrs. MacGregor left him and weat to live with her parents in New York.

BLOUNT'S REPORT ANALYZED.

PROF. ALREANDER'S TESTIMONY BE FORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

He Shows That While Cleveland's Commits stoner Was Fursished With All the Date Necessary to Make a True and Impartial Report, He Suppressed Everything that Did Not Favor the Case which Me Had Prejudged from the Outset-The House in a Bendlock Over the Hawalin. Question,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-Prof. Alexander was the only witness to-day before the Senate Foreign Relations sub-committee, now investigating our relations with Hawail. It was almost 10:30 when the sub-committee got to Senator Butler was still absent and Mr. Sherman did not put in an appearance. The committee continues its efforts to keep all its proceedings secret, and a messenger remains constantly on guard at the outer door of the antercom. If the Senate adjourns to-morrow until Monday, as it is said it will do, the committee will meet again on Friday, when a number of naval officers, among them those who were on duty at the Islands at the time of the revolution, will give their testimony.

Prof. Alexander is perhaps the most important witness the sub-committee has yet had before it. He has been upward of twenty years the Surveyor-General of Hawaii and is a man of scholarly attainments. Although born on the islands, the son of American parents, Prof. Alexander is a graduate of Yale, class of 1855. is a follow of the Royal Geographical Society. author of an Hawaiian grammar and of the standard history of the islands. For a considerable time he was President of Cahu College

Prof. Alexander discussed points of international law, drew comparisons and cited precedents, and condemned the report of Commissioner Blount as being based upon false premises and supported only by ex-parte evidence, which misrepresented and distorted the actual facts. One point brought out was the fact that Commissioner Blount called on Prof. Alexander as an authority for information concerning the islands, the people, the Government, and the recent troubles, for the purpose, as the Commissioner informed the witness, of incorporating it in the report he intended to make to his Government. That report was made public long after Prof. Alexander reached Washington, and he informed the committee that, while some of the matter he prepared had been used, nearly everything of value had been suppressed.

Prof. Alexander said that the Provisional Government, conscious of the justice of its cause, and believing that Mr. Blount's chief mission was to report upon the offer of annexation, spared neither time nor money in fur-

can be leaving that Mr. Mounts and in the present instance the line of an analysis of the contribution of

witness's testimony still unfinished, and the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

In the House to-day Mr. McCreary Dem., Kr.) reported a resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs to set aside Friday and Saturday next for the consideration of the substitute Hawaiian resolution proposed by that committee in lieu of the Hitt and Boutelle resolutions. The question did not reach a sattlement, however, for Mr. Boutelle (hep., Me.) endeavored to call up and secure immediate consideration for his resolution, which had been suppressed by the committee. The House thereupon became involved in a dead-lock, engineered by Mr. Boutelle, which lasted until adjournment at 2 o'clock, the Democrats not being able to secure a quorum of their own members.

until adjournment at 2 o'clock, the Democrats not being able to secure a quorum of their own members.

The Hawalian matter may come up in the House again to-merrow, although Mr. McCreary said after adjournment to-day that he could not predict his course to-merrow, as it depended on circumstances.

Mr. Wilson (Dem., W. Va.), when asked what he thought the chances of the Foreign Affidira Committees were for obtaining Friday and Saturday for the consideration of their Hawalian resolution, replied that he could not say. The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee had decided that when the Tariff bill was taken up it would be best to push it through without any interruption. This they will endeavorte do, and if the committee can have its way the Hawalian matter will have to remain in the background until the Tariff bill is cent to the Senate.

In the Senate, Mr. Fryo (Rep., Me.) offered a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the Senate, during the investigation of the Committee on Foreign Relations into our relations with Hawali, there should be no interference on the part of the United States Government, by moral influence or physical force, for the restoration of Queen Lillinokalani or for the maintenance of the Provisional Government of the Ilwalian Islands, and that our naval force should be used in the islands only for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens. He asked that the resolution lie on the table for the present, and said that he would by and by move to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

OUR MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Their Total Value for the Year 1893 Was 5685,877,383, the Highest Ever Knews. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The annual report upon the mineral resources of the United States for the calendar year 1892 by the chief of the Division of Mining Statistics and Technology of the Geological Survey was issued to-day. The summary shows the total value of the mineral products of the country for that year to have been \$485,377,383, the highest over

throughout the year the total would have been over \$7.0.000,000. The following table gives the amount and value of the production of the several more important articles: 1.245,000 1.245,000 172,824 82,400 126,124,881 82,442,000 48,710,425 20,911,456 40,010,003 14,000,714 7,152,750 8,654,915 8,704,227 -tons. Mineral waters gallons 8,372,112 8,630,460 4.905,970 9.100,000 1,000,000 Zine white-tons Petters' day-tons The metals were valued at \$304,775,370; non-metallic products, \$370,607,804; unspeci-fled products, \$10,000,000.

How it Happens that Rising from the Lower Grades has Now Become a Slow Process, Washington, Jan. 3.—The hope is expressed that on reassembling the Senate may concur

in Mr. Meyer's resolution, already passed by the House, for the investigation of the pays, The resolution, as is known, provides for a joint committee of three Senators and three Representatives. Mr. Meyer's report stated very fairly the needs and the difficulties of the questions involved. For example, as to the Engineer Corps, there must certainly be an adequate force of capable men in charge of the splendid machinery of our modern war ships. Chief Engineer Melville has put this point with irresistible vigor. The question arises, however, as to how it shall be supplied. Among some foreign services the tendency or the actual practice seems to be, according to one view, to use the most skilled engineers mainly for constructive and scientific work ashore, and to have "a separate corps of sea-going engineers, drawn from the most competent members of the machinist grade." great ocean steamers, says Mr. Meyer's report, like the Paris and Campania, "are handled most successfully and at the highest speed not by the scientific, but by men who have been trained as and have the practical skill of machinists." England, it is added, now proposes to make the machinists on her war vessels warrant officers.

But, on the other hand, it is urged that dducated officers are needed to run modern engines, and that instead of reducing the number of commissioned engineers and substituting a high class of machinists as warrant officers, we ought to have many more of the former The engines of a modern war ship are vast and complex, "needing intelligent and trained minds to insure a perfect working of all the parts, failure in any one of which may be fatal at a vital moment," while the physical and nervous strain upon the engineer officer is very great. If this view is correct, it is false economy to provide an insufficient number of en-

great. If this yiew is correct, it is false economy to provide an insufficient number of engineer officers, "and hazardous to rely upon any but men of the highest and most thorough training." It may be urged that these views, when taken by engineers, are an expression of the tendency to magnify one's own calling; but whom shall we trust, unless it is the experts or rather such of the experts as show a calm, fair and judicial temper?

Then, as to the line officers, Mr. Meyer's report shows that promotion is very slow, and that officers arrive late in life at lag rank. It may be replied that havy and army officers are prone to seek greater rank and jay, and that there has never been a year for a long time in which they have not sought it. That, however, is not an argument. In all employments men are ambitious to increase their gains and their position and status in the community, and this is no reproach to them. If they can show why they ought to have higher position and pay, their views should be considered. And in the present instance the line officers of the navy are able to give special reasons for their plans.

Three causes are mentioned by Mr. Meyer for the existing slowness of promotions. One is that an excessive number of appointments as midshipmen having been made in 1841, few have wholly disappeared. The survivors of the 1841 date having very recently retired, a cessation of retirements has naturally followed: still Mr. Meyer says that this block to promotion has about disappeared." Yet he finds an analogous difficulty in the fact that the number of officers who entered between 1844 and 1849, now on the active list. is, owing to the civil war, considerably less than would normally survive." Hence the retirements must jor some very securitine to be helow normal," and promotions correspondingly fewer.

The second source of trouble is that by the act of August. 1882, a reduction of twenty-nips

sors. It is true that they have had also less reril in these times of peace and less arduous work, but both might be welcomed for the resulting advantages.

From 1861 until 1887 the number of cadets at the Naval Arademy was kept at the highest possible limit and they were pushed through with rapidity, the classes even being divided according to scholastic ability for the latter purpose. On Jan. 1. 1885, there were 455 midebipmen in the Academy, and 31 graduated made up 489 who had entered since the beginning of the war; a year later there were 450, of whom 147 were in the lowest class, and 73 graduates entered the navy. In January, 1897, the number was 421, of whom 84 graduated in June. Of these officers evidently not all were needed, yet the steps were slow in stopping the supply. For some years everything was still favorable. For example, the head man of the 78, who graduated in 1898, became a lieutenant in 1872, as did 15 others of his class, at an average age of 24, although they had seen no war service. This, of course, was an excess of good luck in promotion, which has since been counterbalanced by the fact that, as Mr. Meyer says. "In 1863 they are still fleutenants at an age of 45." The admission of a number of officers from the volunteer navy as a reward for their services and ability helped to make the overcrowding of a part of the list more serious.

to make the overcrowding of a part of the list more serious.

It is believed that if the joint committee is appointed. Mr. Herbert will lay before it a plan which could be the basis of a better, or ganization. No doubt there are officers who received very rapid promotion in war times, rising to certain grades at a much earlier age than is now possible, and thus obtaining a total rank and pay in the service such as the younger officers cannot now hope for. But in other parts of the list reasonable promotion has been correspondingly immeded, and if a new system can look out for those who have been too much kept back, and consider the needs of the future, it will deserve the careful consideration of Congress. Attacked and Robbed by Highwaymon,

Thoy, Jan. 3 .- Philip W. Scully of Glens Falls, diector for the Thaver Portrait Company of Auburn, was attacked by highwaymen last evening just outside of Glens Falls. He was ovening just outside of them Falls. He was returning from a collecting visit, and two men grasped his horse's bridle, one shouting: "Throw up your hands," while two unere ran to the cutter. A shot struck Mr. Keully in the arm, and he was knocked senseless by a blow on the head. When he regulared consciousness he was still in the cutter, but about \$200 and a gold watch that had been in his pockets were gone. The robbers escaped.

known. Had the prices of 1801 obtained

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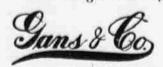
while the winter is young and purchasers can enjoy their "bargains," we offer the balance of our stock of single and double breasted Sack Suits (all this season's style, made for our high-class trade) at a reduction of

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Our clothing combines art and utility. We invite your inspection. Even if you do not buy, we know you will go away and talk about the real values we are offering in fine ready-to-wear clothing. Special reductions in

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Interesting Information About Some of the WARRINGTON, Jan. 3 .- Much food for thought is furnished in the 440 pages and more which Gen. Casey's report devotes to river and harbor improvements. Many of these have long been familiar, and it is interesting to note their progress. From present appearances they may prove links to connect our generation with

a distant posterity.
On Lubec Channel the expenditures up to June 30, 1802, had amounted to only \$108,-054.42, while those on Moosabee Bar were \$60,418.77. In the Narraguagus the impediment was a shoal giving less than four feet at low water, and this has been taken care of. The improvement of the Bagaduce is going on cheerly, one project being to help an area which used to be wholly bare at low tide. For the Bellamy a channel five feet deep at low tide is aimed at. Ledges and shoals gave the Cocheco in some places only six inches at mean low tide, but they are being looked after. Expenditures on the Powow are proceeding. In the Inswich a channel four feet deep is to be made through "Labor in Vain" to "Deep Hole." The trouble with the Mystic and the Malden is that "originally no low water channel existed in either river." The estimated cost of the project at Scituate is \$217,000. The channel by which supplies can be landed for Kingston is under construction. The trade of Wareham is partly carried on in sailing vessels, and the Government has kindly undertaken to make a beating channel for them and to raise Long Beach. Work on Canapitsit Channel awaits further appropriations.

For the Seekonk the total estimate is \$382. 500, whereas at Point Judith about \$1,250,000 in all is required. Good work has been done on the l'awcatuck, where some parts used to have but I & feet at low water. In the Saugatuck the minimum depth was less than a foot prior to dredging. At Five Mile River the lowwater depth was three feet at the mouth, but nothing half way up the harbor. The "wide mud flats" of the Miamus have received attention. Prior to 1801 Brown's Creek was "of no value for purposes of navigation," but "is now quite extensively used by boats engage

tention. Prior to 1801 Brown's Creek was "of no value for purposes of navigation," but "is now quite extensively used by boats engaged in cystering." Ac. Sumpawanus Inlet, partly improved, had a commerce for the year 1802 of "1420 tons, against 1427 tons for 1891."

Mattawan Creek, before the United States bexan its improvement, was obstructed by a mud flat, but both it and Compton Creek have been improved. Squan River was obstructed by a sand spit, and in severe storms its channel was sometimes closed by sand; the amount expended on it up to Juns 30, 1892, was \$30,500, at which time no improvement had been effected. Alloway Creek and Goshen Creek have been bettered, and so has the Smyrna, which, as will be remembered, used to be called Duck Creek. The Murderkill gives serious obstruction from its flats, and the Appoquinimink has only 1'4 ject of water at its mouth at low tide, but dreeging will do good work for both. The work on the Brondkiln has benefited the shipping, but has "not increased it to any appreciable extent." Work was done on Northeast River, where there had been only eighteen inches on the bar at low tide, but it is found that "there is no appreciable increased in the limited commerce of the river," and the same sad reflection is made on Fairiec Creek, where, in spite of the expenditure of \$10,000, "navigation was and still is carried on by a few flat-hottomed, so-called lime boats and by one small schooner." On the other hand, in the Chester, since the Government's improvement "a number of saliboats carrying grain and other farm products have commenced to make regular trips from the head of the improved channel." In consequence of work on the Choptank, a steamboat has for six years run regularly between Baltimore and Greensbore. The Manokhi used to be troubled by flats at the mouth, with less than two feet at low water, but has been improved.

Occopuan Creek, lower Machodoc Creek, Nomini Creek, and the Pamunkey have been improved. Flishing Creek presented difficuities from snags and trees. form

Calcosa hatchee, but they yield to steady labor. Pease Creek and the Manates have also received attention.

The Lower Chipola and the Cahaba gave some difficulty, the latter twenty years ago being the subject of a report which declared that on thirteen of the shoals there is only one foot of water, and on two as little as eighteen the soft a foot; besides this there are innumerable snags and a great quantity of leaning trees. The Nozubee was in such condition when undertaken that only small flatboats could navigate them, and the Chickasahay could only be used for small raffs at high water, and was difficult and troublesome for them. High Greek was blocked, and the Leaf was not navigable on account of snags, logs, and trees.

The foregoing recital, which, as the reader must have recognized, takes up the coast States from Maine to Mississippi inclusive, illustrates the formidable difficulties which our engineers have had to contend with. Indeed, but for the fact that Congress has been untiring in pouring out millions for dredging and snagging, much of the work would naver have lean attempted at all. But as long as the Treasury can keep up the supply of funds, ways will be found to expend them.

FIRSTPREMIUM

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Being the largest number of awards obtained by any exhibitor, and more than double the number received by all the other Sewing Machine Companies,

THE SINGER MAN'F'G CO.

" All over the world."

RACING TO WIN AT NEW ORLEANS. Charter Oak Stable's Linds, Getting Away Third, Wins the Handlens,

New Onleans, Jan. 3. - Three favorites won to-day, but the bookmakers and the public broke about even. The track was fast and the attendance 2,000. The first race was won by Myrtilartha, the second choice, by a length from Big Enough, who beat Even formerly Eveny) for the place by a length. Bonnie Kate.

the favorite, was never heard from. Little Nell, favorite in the second race, got away second, Swifter leading all the way to the stretch, when Little Nell headed him and won by half a length, Swifter bearing Stella M. a length for second place.
The third race was won by Miss Perkins, an

S to I shot. She got away nearly last and was eighth in the stretch, but she went right ahead and finished a length in front of Eyelet, who beat Carmen for the place by half a longth. Only four horses started in the handicap at a

only four horses started in the handicap at a mile and seventy yards. Linda, the favorite, got away third, but did not begin racing until in the stretch, where she closed up on Jim Lee and won by a length. Jose D. was third.

Transit, the D to 10 Invorite, got away nearly last in the fifth race, but went shead easily and won by two lengths from Uncle Jim, who was a length in front of Mezzotint. Summaties:

was a length in front of Mezzotint. Summaries:

First Race-Five-sighths of a mile: selling Mertification, 78 (Classin, 2 to 1, won, Ing Enrich, 100: May), 10 to 1, second Even, 150: It Fisher, 150: I. third Time, 1 00%, 609. Hill, Hilly McKenzie, Brisen, 110 Masen, Freddis Mitchesl, Equation, and Honner Andersker fan. Second Ence-Three-quarters of a faile selling, Little Soil, 100 (Nichem), 10 to 5, won, 8ctifur, 102 Comford, 15to 1, second Stella M., 14: I. Jones, 10 to 1, introduced the selling of the Soil, 100 (Nichem), 10 to 5, won, 10 to 1, introduced the selling of the Soil, 100 (Nichem), 10 to 1, introduced the selling of the selling of

Eastern Horses Win at St. Louis, East Sr. Louis, Ill. Jan. 3.-The 2,500 peo-

ple at the track to-day formed one of the liveliest betting crowds that has ever visited Fast St. Louis. The sport was good throughout, several of the finishes being of the evelash order. Favorites won the majority of the order. Favorites won the majority of the races. Climax and Chiswick, two of the recent Eastern arrivals at the track, had the only easy victories of the day. Summaries:

First Raze—six forioner for maidean, Kesro, On Churchi, 10 to 1, wen. Mollis Gray, 105 (Surrell), 8 to 5, second; Charite R. 107 (Panioni), 8 to 1, intro. Jimes 1:25. Chicago Helie, Jessio Clark, Celesta, Katle K., Lady Vic, and Freedent West also ran.

Second Race—Four and a half furioner. Rob Lytts, 11d (E. Tribe), 15 to 1, won. Wresiler, 120 (f. Williams), 8 to 5, second; Hazel, 107 (Pany), 6 to 7, third. Time, 1003, 11th Reno. Fort Worth, Hawkye, Republic, Bessie Lee, and Red Light also ran.

Third Race—Three-quarters of a mile, Climax, 104 (Rured), 2 to 1, won. Craft, 100 (E. Tavior, 8 to 1, second); George W., 104 J. Stepoe, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1228, Crimson, Pokino, Darius, and Zaldivar also ran.

Time 1:22% Crimson, rouths, Baits, and a mile Chiswick, 96 also ran.
Fourth Bace-Five-righths of a mile Chiswick, 96 (E. Tribe, 8: 0.5, wen Censer, 100 (Masby), 5 to 2, second, Estelle F., 50 (Wallace), 5 to 1, thrd. Time, 1:0714/Ernest L., Kunice, Margierite, and John R. also ran.
Fifth Race-Six and a half furiongs, Critic, 100 (E. Taylor), 8 to 6, wan; The Clever, 108 (Pantoni), 8 to 1, second; Ballardine, 50 (K. Jackson), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:38 Bertha B., Kuaftan, Flora B., and Pearille Mills size ran.

Madison, Ill., Jan. 3.-Weather cloudy and pleasant. Track fast. Attendance fully 5,400. The betting was heavy. The horses ran true to form, and as three favorites, with two heavily backed second choices, won, the talent were happy. Summaries:

First Race—Five and a half furiongs. Bay Flower, 101 (Vochran), even wen, Leader, 110 (Knapp, 5 to 1, second) Oaklawn, 100 (Rherrin), 7 to 1, third. Time, second Oaklawn, 100 (Rherrin), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1 180, Ressle Owens, Banter, Leo, Jewel, Torn Crouch, and Richiand also ran.

Mecond Race—Five furiongs, Silgo, 102 (Soden), 8 to 6, won, Expense, 100 (C. Hueston), 9 to 5, second, Wild Hinnress, 101 (Cratty), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:10, Montell, Captani Jack, Wheeler T. Bob Townts, Fox Boy, Voldora, and Latinus also ran.

Third Race—One-ball mile. Traum, 110 (Dwyer), 6 to 6, won; April Fool, 110 (Washburn, 7 to 5, second; Joy Collin, 100 (Cratty), 7 to 1, third, Time, 9 Gay, Van S., Audiphone, Hoxey, Hayssed, and Bangum also ran.

B. Audiphone, Hoxey, Hayssed, and Bangum also ran. ren.

Fourth Race—Six furlongs. Pat King, 112 (Daly), 5 to
1, won; i.a. Rue, 101 (Herver), 5 to 1, second; Charlie
Mannur, 104 (Widingham) 30 to 1, third. Time, 1 255g.

Fly Leaf, Sleepy 17 of, Grey Duke, Kilgore, Dan Mees,
and Ed Gienn abor ran.

Fifth Race—six furlongs. Oliver Twist, 114 (P.

Ecgere, 5 to 2, won; No Reumarks, 111 (Washburn),
tims, 1125. Huesthorn, McGluty, Johnnie Weber,
Haymaker, Cynosure, Mamie S., and Pisano also ran.

The Winners at San Francisco. BAY DISTRICT TRACK, Jan. 3.-Weather fine:

track muddy.

First Race—Scant six furiongs. Braw Scott, 114 (W. Clancy, even, first; Fauins, siz (F. Carr), 12 to 1, seconds Ed Stanley formerly Donohue), 117 (Irving), 4 to 1, third, 1 time, 1 time, 2 time, white Cloud, Jenuse Lind, Vandshight, and Minnis Elikins also ran.

Vandshight, and Elikins also ran.

11 (Meterophysical Control of the Contr ran (Orrin, Gold Dust, and Pank Note ran away a mile).
Third Bace—Scant six furiongs; handicap, Realization, 102 (Fetera & D. 1. Brst; Giee May, 118; dordan), 41 to 5, second; Pescador, 108 (C. Weber), third. Time, 111. Monowal, sir Reel, and Dink Stevens also ran. Fourth Race—Five and a half furiouss; selling, Johnny Payns, 108 (C. Weber), 3 to 2, worn Ricardo, 311; Fetera, sven, second; Sue Abbott, 105 fluber ville), 100; third Time, 1126; chairs also ran. Fifth Race—Five furiouss; selling, Joe Ellis, 107 (Donahan), for 1 con, Vendome, set Tuberville), 4 to Conahani, for 1 con, Vendome, set Tuberville), 4 to 10%, Altus, 1 con Heart, Queen of Scots, Little Frank, Jessie, and Augelo also ran.

Meeting of the Committees of the Horse Owners' Association.

The sub-committee appointed by the Assoelation of Horse Owners and Breeders to confer with the Board of Control reported to the General Committee at the Hoffman House yes-

terday afternoon.
Shortly after 4 o'clock Messrs. Donner. Shortly after 4 o'clock Messra Donner, Keene, and Belmont metiblessra Kelly, Krappd Gideon, Ruppert, and Thompson. They reported the outcome of the conference on Tuesday with the members of the Board of Control in their rooms, Fifth avenue and Twenty-second street. This was printed in Turk Sun of yesterday. This alternoon at 4:30 o'clock the General Committee will report to the association. A plan will then be formulated and submitted to the managers of the race tracks for their approval or rejection. Concessions and modifications will undoubtedly be made on both sides.

A Large Bequest of Race Horses Contested, LONDON, Jan. 4.- The Daily Neces correspondent in Vienna says:
"Gen. Kodalisch, who died recently, be-

questhed to his nephews fifty-two race horses, valued at £30,000. The widow disputes the will on the ground that the General bought the animals with her money.

The racing laws here forbid anybody to race horses not his own. If it can be proved that the horses really belonged to the tieneral's wife all the prizes gained by them, valued at £15,000, must be returned.

News from the Horan World.

Engene Leigh of Guttenburg heads the list of winners at the Western tracks in 1865 with \$20,000, and Hankins & Johnson comejacxt with \$30,000, Theodore Winters has sent cleven of his finest two-year-onds to his ranch in Illinois to be trained for next apring's races in the vicinity of hew tork. The string includes key del Turra, by Hocker, out of Maria the largest two-year-old of the year). Mergan Gints, Bora A, Holly S, Iran White, Uncle citiz, Soon Knough, and Maidatina.

CROQUET ALL WINTER. A Match on a Dirt Court Between New

York and Brooklyn Players. Considerable rivalry exists between New York and

Brooklyn croquet players, and an interesting match of three games was played on the Fifty eighth stress grounds of the Union Croquet Cuth restenday between Champton John H. Weish and Lucien W. Fullan of the Union Croquet Club of this city and O. L. Gardner and

Champton John II. Weish and Lacren W. Paillan of the Union Croquet Club of the city and O. I. Gardner and Edwin Beck with, iwo first-class players of the Brooklyn Croquet Club. J. Faccett was referee. Weish won the Coss for the choice of hairs and selected the back and time. Gardner and Beck with played with the white same read.

The masch attracted more attention than mand from the fact that it was the lirat strugger ever played between the two clues on a sixt court, and termine the grounds were explained with a rather cushion. Weigh has had considerable practice on the grounds, and example the grounds. The New Yorkers wood the that game with each of the contest seem more like one of billards than croquet. The New Yorkers wood the that game with seas by a score of did to d points, and they took the seast the score of the crack players of the New York Club at Rightly significance in the pring. An army was the failed that the grounds of the New York Club at Rightly significance in the pring. Among other players present were the Charles II being that were the Charles II being charted. Masce, J. O. Fourier, W. W. Moore, C. W. Vanderbitt, G. W. Stadan, Alfred W. Levy, G. P. Himse, J. Marer, C. A. Needham, and Means arranged between members of the Union and Sayage. Several matchine has been arranged between members of the Union and Sayage. Several matchine has been arranged between members of the Union and Sayage.

Sullivan Will Row Gaudeur in England. According to a cable despatch received yesterlay at the Police Guerie office. Thomas Sullivan, the New Zealand careman who defeated George Eubear for the ensimptonship of Engiand has conditionally accepted Jake Candaura challange to row for from girot to 2000 a side. Smiliven will but come to America, but he will meet Candaur on the Thomas, and allow the Canadian expenses to row in Engiand. LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

TREASURY OFFICIALS CONFRONTED WITH A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

An Estimated Malance of Only 83,000,000, After Paying Interest and Pensions, to Meet on Expenditure of \$17,000,000-Secretary Cartisle Inclined Toward Coles ing the Silver Saignlorage Early Confirmatten of Hernblower Not Expreted,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. Officials in the Treasury Department, from Secretary Carlisle down. are making every exertion to so reduce Government expenditures this month as to be able to meet the fixed expenditures and still keep the Treasury not balance above \$80,000 .-000. The cheeks for quarterly interest, amounting to nearly \$7,000,000, which have een mailed, are now coming in for payment. Pension payments will aggregate \$12,000,000 or more. This makes a total of \$19,000,000, The total receipts, exclusive of national bank fund for December amounted to only \$22,-000,000. January receipts are not expected to exceed those of Docember: so, upon this showing, the anticipated receipts for January are already within \$3,000,000 of being wiped out.

For December, expenditures on the civil and miscellaneous account, war, navy, Indians, &c., aggregated \$17,000,000, and those for January are likely to be no less. With \$3,-

January are likely to be no less. With Sig000,000 to meet them the problem confronting the officials is no easy one.

In this state of the Trossury, with no present relief from Congress imminent, the question of issuing bonds or coining the silver
seigniorage is again revived. Hends cannot,
in the opinion of the Sacretary, be issued without Congressional enactment. Silver seigniorage can be coined at the rate of one or two
million dollars a month under the law as it
now stands.

It is violating no confidence to say that in
the present circumstances Secretary Carlisle
is more favorably inclined toward coining the
silver seigniorage than he is to issuing bonds.
The sentiment as reflected here by members
of Congress returning from their constituents
is decidedly in favor of coining the silver
seigniorage. Opposition to this plan comes
almost exclusively from a contracted portion
of the fast, while the Southwest, Northwest,
and Pacific coast are reported to be almost
unanimous in its favor.

The only business accomplished by the

The only business accomplished by the House to-day was to swear in Mr. Adams as successor to the late Representative O'Neill of

renneylyania and to act on the resignations of hopresentatives Fellows and Fitch of New York. Contrary to expectations, the Tariff bill was not called up, although Mr. Wilson sat patiently waiting his opportunity, the whole time being spent in Bibustering on the Hawaiian question.

The session of the Senate lasted only an hour and twenty minutes and half of that time was given to the consideration of executive business. Nothing of any public interest took place in the open session. Beginning with to-morrow, Secretary Carlisle will resume his active duties at the Treasury. interrupted by the preparation of his report and his consultations with the Ways and Means Committee in regard to the Tariff bill. On Mon-days and Thursdays he will receive the public, on Tuesdays and Fridays he will attend Cab-inet meetings, and on Wednesdays and Satur-days he will devote his entire time to depart-

ment matters. Conrad N. Jordan, United States Treasurer at New York, arrived here this morning, and was at the Treasury Department most of the was at the Treasury Department most of the day in consultation with Treasury officials, including Secretary Carlisle, Assistant Secretary Curtis, and Assistant Treasurer Meline. Treasurer Morgan being absent. It is stated semi-officially that Mr. Jordan's visit at this time has no connection whatever with the issue of bonds, but is for the sele purpose of consultation in regard to the routine matters at the New York Sub-Treasury.

The Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the bhoshone and Arapahoe Indians in Wyoming for the cession of a portion of their lands to the Government have made a report in which they state that they could not reach a fair agreement with the Indians and consequently dropped the negotiations.

To extend the boundaries of Oklahoma, when admitted as a State, so as to include that portion of the Indian Territory now occupied by the Chorokee. Creek. Seminole, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations, is the purpose of a carefully prepared bill of which Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.), the Chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, is the author. The bill provides, in brief, that the members of the five tribes shall have all the privileges of full citizonship, and that the tribes may allot their lands in severaity and sell the remainder in quantities not exceeding 640 acres to each person. If the Indians decline to make the allotments, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to allot the lands to the extent of 550 acros to each head of a family and 80 to each individual. The remaining lands are to be sold for not less than \$2.50 an acro.

Mr. Melias will go before the Committee on Territories and urge that this bill be adopted by them as a substitute for the Oklahoma bill. If the committee decline to do this, Mr. Melias will try to secure the substitution of his measure for the Oklahoma bill when the latter comes up in the House. The adoption of the Melias bill would add an area of 40.080 square miles to the proposed State of Oklahoma, which now has about 30,000 square miles. The proposed new State would be larger than New York and fully the size of Arkansas or Missour.

As soon as Senators Ransom and Vance rethe Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, and

As soon as Senators Ransom and Vance return to the city, it is said the fight on the confirmation of Kope Elias to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Northern District of North Carolina will be renewed. Senator kansom is the champion of the nominee, and Mr. Vance is opposing him. The name was sent in during the last session, but the session expired without action being taken. It is said that the Finance Committee is determined that positive action shall be taken during this session, and the reporting of the nomination to the Senate within the next month is predicted. Whether it will be afterable report remains to be seen, but the friends of Senator Vance assert that he will be able to prevent confirmation. No additional evidence has been laid before the committee, but there is a large batch of letters and protests that remain in the lands of the sub-committee, of which Mr. Jones of Arkansas is Chairman. turn to the city, it is said the fight on the con-

During the recess between the Fifty-first and the Fifty-second Congress Senator Colquitt of Georgia was stricken with paralysis, and for a long time it was thought that he would never get about again. He finally recovered sufficiently to be wheeled into the chamber, where he has at various times, particularly when important measures were up, remained until he voted. His colleagues were surprised this morning, however, to see the benafor enter the chamber without being wheeled in and for the first time he apparently used his feet. Mr. Colquitt did not, though, do any walking. His chair was left in the lopby, and, aided by two attendants, who practically carried him, he went to his seat. quitt of Georgia was stricken with paralysis.

Judicial notice was taken in the Supreme

Court to-day that a full bench through the confirmation of Mr. Hornblower's nomination, confirmation of Mr. Hornblower's nomination, was not an early probability. The case of the Inter-State Commerce Commission against W. G. Brunson, appealed from the Ulreuit Court for the Northern District of Hilmois, was set for hearing on the Sth inst. Ex-Spantor Edmunds of counsel in the case called the attention of the court to the fact, and added: "It is perfectly obvious that a full bench will not have been secured by that date, and as the question involved is one of construction of the Constitution, I suggest that the case be permitted to go over, to be called up when a full bench shall be present." The members of the court agreed with counsel, evidently, for the Chief Justice said that the case would be passed as suggested and argument heard at a later date.

A few dars ago Senator Voorhees called on the Fresident, and the latter inquired when the benale proposed to take up Mr. Hornblower's nomination. Senator Voorhees said be did not know, adding that he intended voting for confirmation. The President remarked that the Supreme Court was not considering any cases in which constitutional questions were involved because it preferred to wait until a full bench was secured. The President added that he wished the Supreme Court to be relieved of its embarrassment, and suggested that the surjection he would like to have a final decision reached in order that another name might be sent it. It is the impression here that Mr. Hornblower will be confirmed. was not an early probability. The case of the

Chairman Bland of the House Coinage Com-mittee has introduced a bill to make the seign-forage silver in the Treasury immediately available by issuing certificates against it and then coining the silver as rapidly as possible.

Mrs. Cleveland gave a luncheon at the White House this afternoon in honor of her guest, Mrs. John G. Bussell of Massachuselts. The guests were the ladies of the Cabinet.

Attorner-General Olney has appointed his private secretary, W. C. Endicott Jr., of Massachusetts Pardon Clerk in the Department of Justice vice Charles P bott of West Virginia, resigned. Mr. Endicott is a son of ex-Secretary of War Endicott in Mr. Claveland's firety Cabinet. Mr. Scott is a distant relative of the late Mrs. Harrison.